

G4BL SIMULATION OF BEAMLINE APERTURES v2 (03/23/2016)

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1. OVERVIEW

Extracted from G2-docB-681-v50 we list in Table 1 the magnets required for the M2M3 lines. The quad placement along the lines is described by G2-docB-3277 and shown in Fig. 1.

Table 1: Dipoles and quads in M2M3 lines

Type of magnet	Number in M2 and M3 line
SQA	9
SQB	6
SQC	35
SQD	6
SQE	5
4Q16	1
4Q24	2
LQE	1
CDA	1
MDC	4
CMAG	1
SDB	2
SDD	1

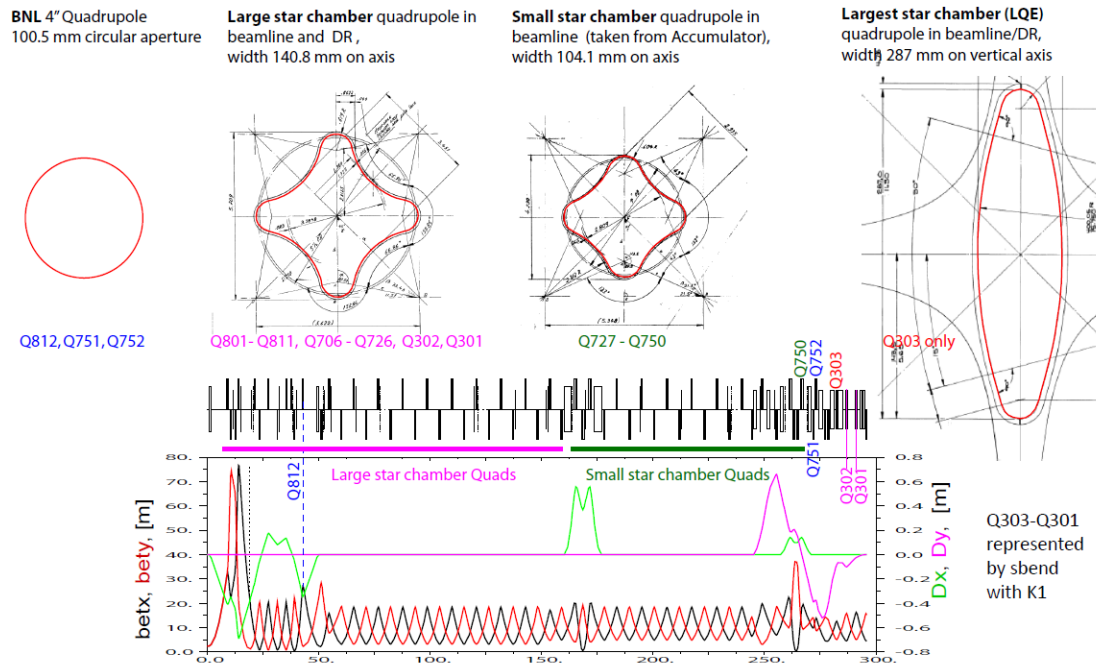


Figure 1: Korostelev's representation of magnet locations.

2. QUADROPOLES

2.1. Drawings

In G2-docB-150 we can find drawings for all quads involved in the beamlines.

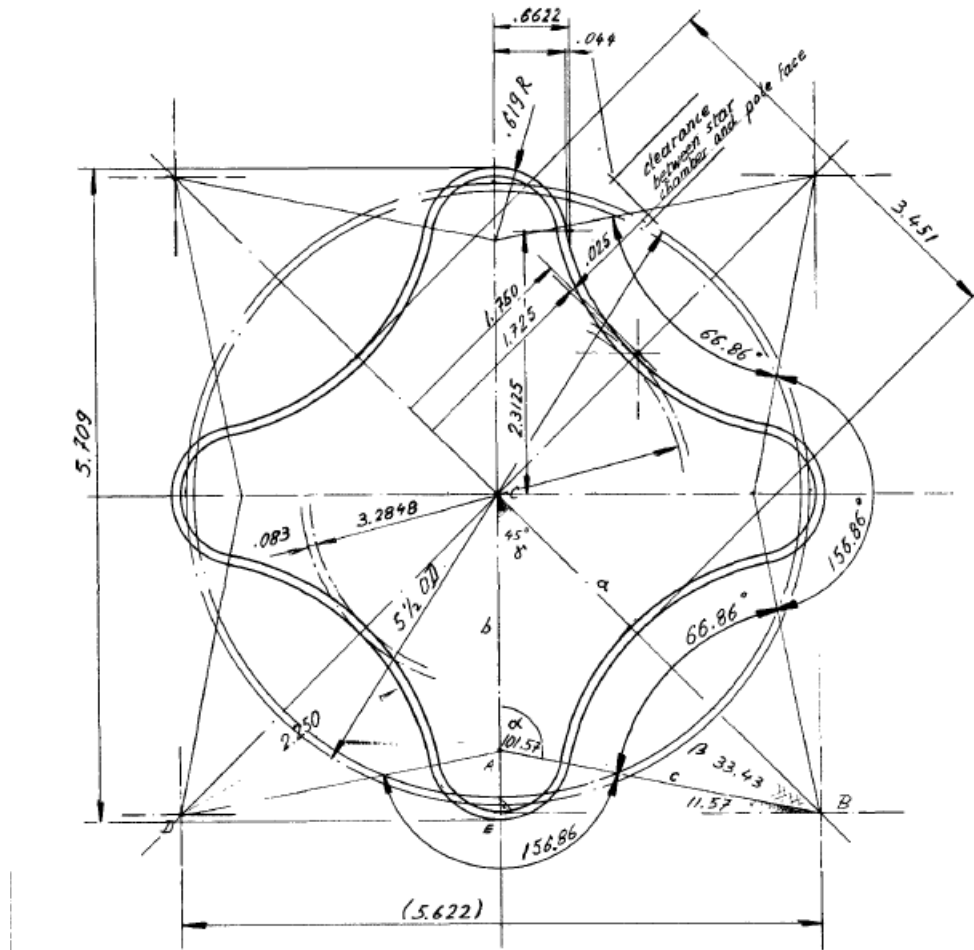


Figure 2: Large star vacuum chamber in SQ series quadrupoles. Appears in beamlines and delivery ring. Circular aperture diameter is 3.29" (83.55 mm) and length on axis is 5.62" (142.74 mm). Types are SQA, SQB, SQC, SQD, SQE with effective lengths 18.0"(457.2 mm), 25.2"(640.0 mm), 27.6"(701.04 mm), 32.6' (828.04 mm)', and 51.6 (1310.64 mm)", respectively.

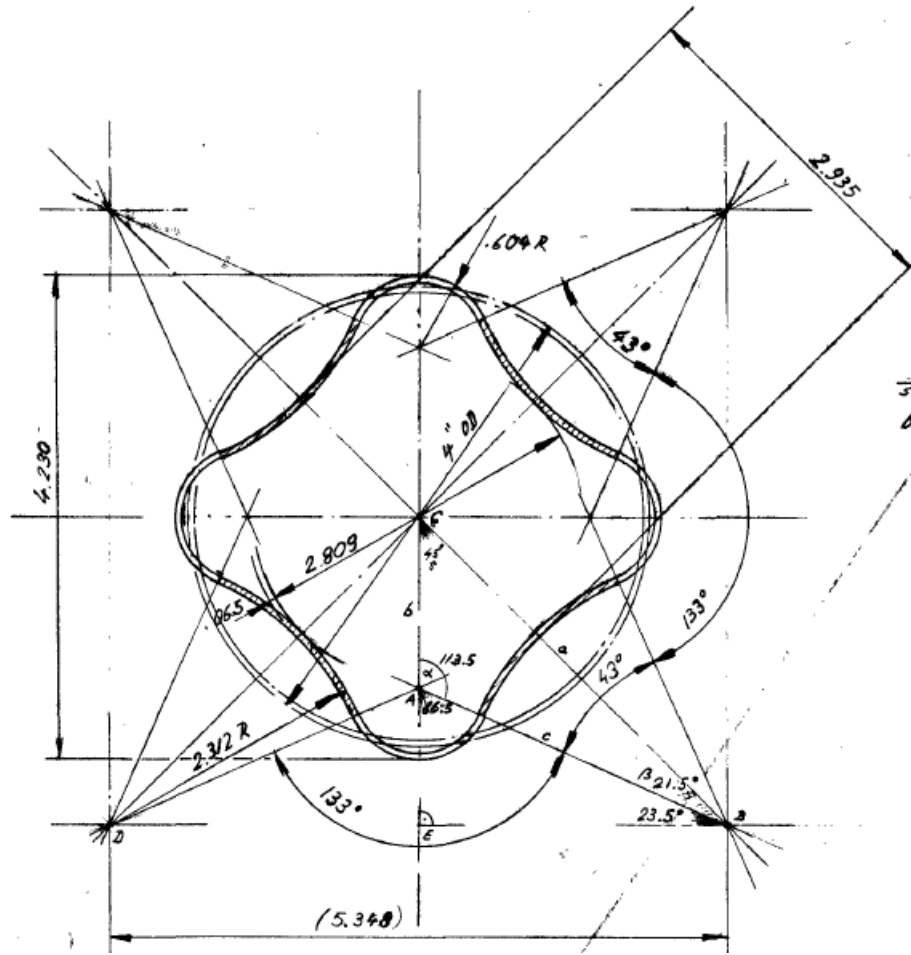


Figure 3: Small star vacuum chamber in SQ series quadrupoles. Circular aperture diameter is 2.81" (71.37 mm) and length on axis is 4.02" (102.10 mm). Types are SQA, SQB, SQC, SQD, SQE with effective lengths 18.0"(457.2 mm), 25.2"(640.0 mm), 27.6"(701.04 mm), 32.6' (828.04 mm)', and 51.6 (1310.64 mm)", respectively.

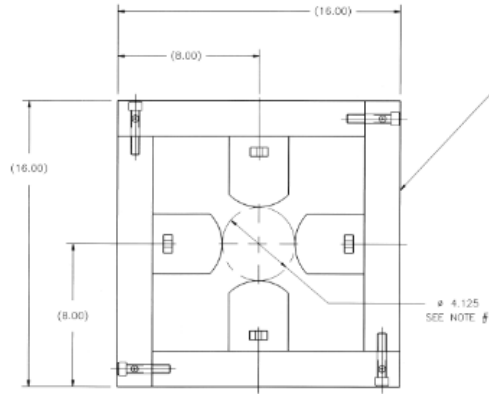
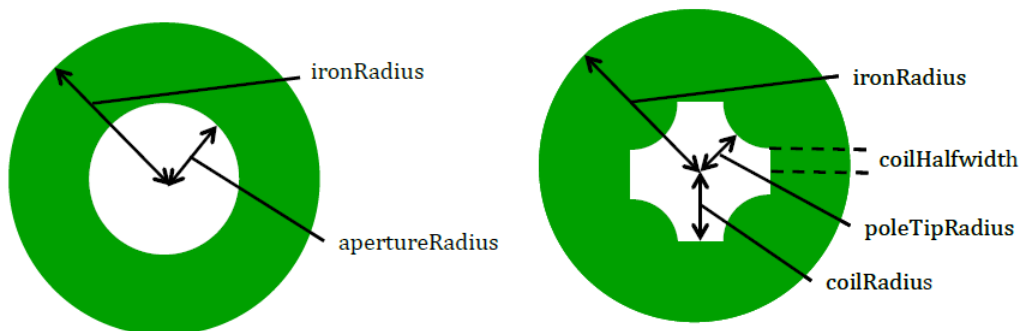


Figure 4: ANL/BNL 4" Quadrupole. The pole gap is 4.125" which corresponds to 104.775 mm. Two types 4Q16 and 4Q24 with lengths 16" (406.4 mm) and 24" (609.6 mm), respectively. 4Q24 is used at M2/M3 merge while two 4Q16 are used at M3 near DR injection.

2.2. Quadrupoles model in G4Beamline

The *genericquad* command can have two types of aperture: a circle and a “rounded +”. The former is specified by setting `apertureRadius` nonzero; the latter is controlled by the parameters shown in the figure. Note the rounded + aperture uses circles to approximate the poles (real magnet poles are between hyperbola and circle, to compensate for proximity to the neighboring pole and the coil).



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genericquad construct a generic quadrupole magnet.

The field region is a tube with gradient specified. A positive
gradient yields a horizontally-focusing quad for positive
particles. If apertureRadius>0 the quad has a circular aperture.
For a 'rounded +' aperture using circles for the poles, set
poleTipRadius, coilRadius, coilHalfwidth. Due to visualization
bugs, in the latter case you cannot see through the aperture; it
is solid black. A fringe field computation based on the method of
COSY INFINITY is included by default, extending the field region.
This is first order only, and the fringe field extends outside of
the magnet aperture only in a cylinder extending the aperture
straight along local z. As the fringe field is first order only,
it is slightly non-Maxwellian. It is computed using Enge
functions.

Note that there is no field inside the 'iron'; this can result in
gross tracking errors for particles in the iron, and implies that
kill=1 is desirable.

If ironLength <= 0, no iron is constructed.

Named Arguments (#=cannot be changed in place cmd):
fieldLength  The length of the field region (mm)
ironLength   The length of the iron (mm)
ironRadius   The outer radius of the iron (mm)
apertureRadius The radius of the aperture (mm)
poleTipRadius The inner radius of the pole tips (mm).
coilRadius   The radius of the inside of the coil (mm).
coilHalfwidth The halfwidth of the coil (mm).
coilHalfwidth Synonym for coilHalfwidth.
gradient     The magnetic field gradient, dBy/dx (Tesla/meter)
maxStep      The maximum stepsize in the element (mm)
ironMaterial  The material of the iron region.
fieldMaterial The material of the field region.
ironColor     The color of the iron region.
kill         Set nonzero to kill tracks hitting the iron.
fringe       Fringe field computation, set to 0 to disable, or a
              comma-separated list of 6 Enge function parameters.
fringeFactor Fringe depth factor (1.0).
openAperture Set nonzero to omit the aperture volume. #

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2.3. Implementation of g-2 magnets in G4Beamline

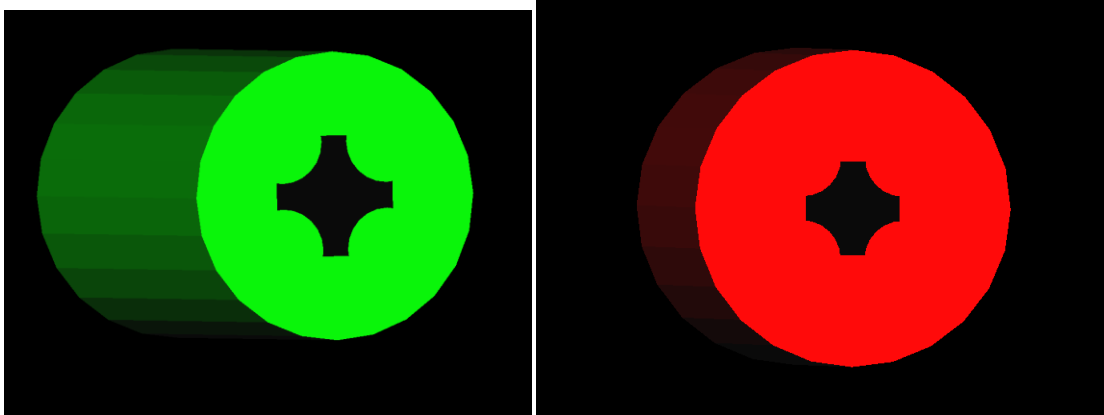


Figure 5: Left: Model for the large star vacuum chamber in SQ series quadrupoles. In the model we use poleTipRadius=41.7 mm, coilRadius=67.0 mm, coilHalfWidth=14.0, ironRadius=374.2 mm. Right: Model for the small star vacuum chamber in SQ series quadrupoles. In the model we use poleTipRadius=35.7 mm coilRadius=51.0 mm, coilHalfWidth=13.2, ironRadius=374.2 mm.

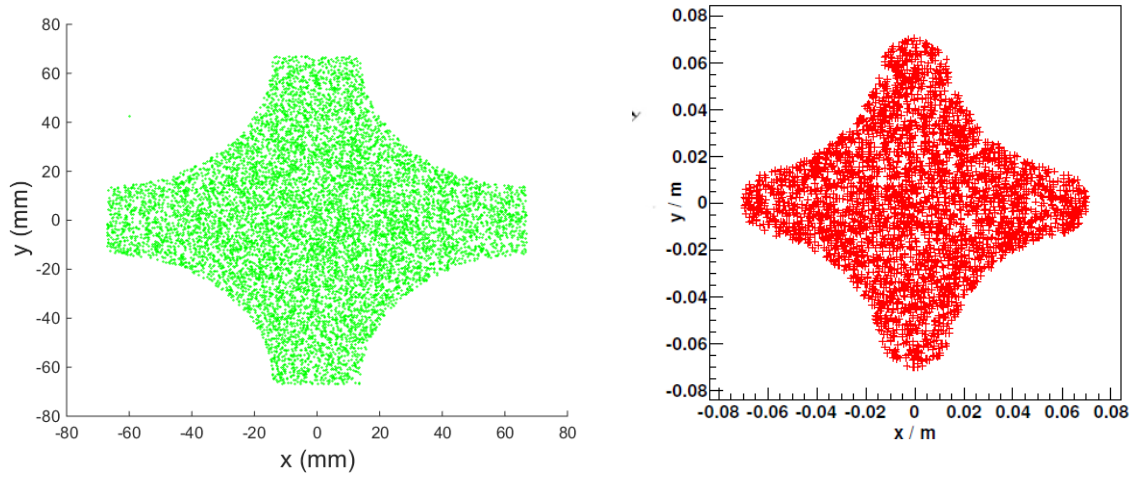


Figure 6: Left: G4Beamline model (Stratakis), Right: BMAD (G2-docB-2680) model. Note that the scales are different. The shown model is for the large star aperture quad.

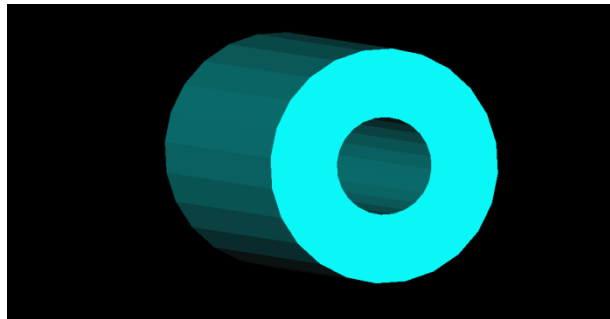


Figure 7: G4BL model for 4" quadrupole. In the model we assume apertureRadius=52.38 mm and ironRadius=172.1 mm.

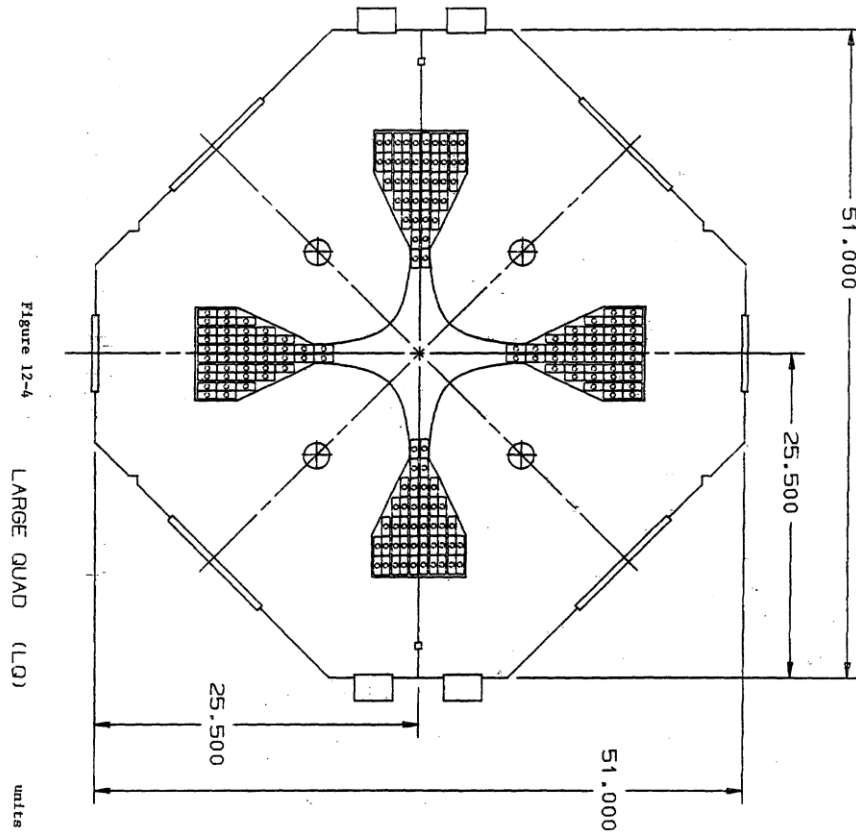
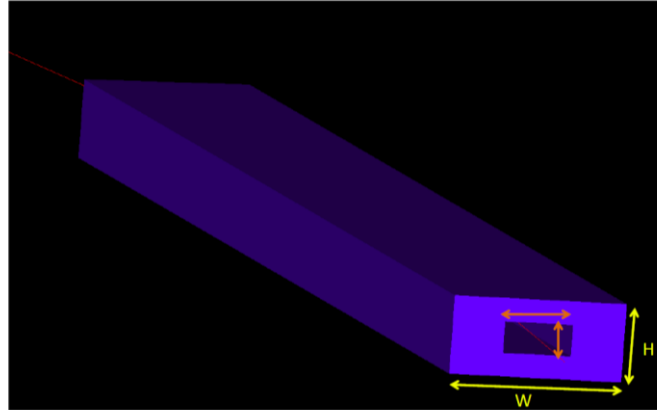


Figure 8: Actual design of the LQE magnet 303. In the G4BL model we use poleTipRadius=90.0 mm, coilRadius=180.0 mm, coilHalfWidth=30.0, ironRadius=660.0 mm. Adopted from Ref. 1.

Note: Quadrupole 302 magnet is modeled by assuming a SQ magnet but with three times larger aperture. In reality this is not optimum but good enough for a first pass study. Quadrupole magnet 301 is modeled as a conventional SQ magnet.

3. DIPOLES

From Jim Morgan:



My measurements are for a horizontal dipole, the wider aperture is in the bend plane. In cases where the dipoles are oriented vertically, reverse the dimensions.

5D32: Steel dimension - 5.125" horizontal, 4.125" vertical, vacuum pipe - 4.875" horizontal, 3.875" vertical

MDC: Steel dimension - 5.69" horizontal, 2.40" vertical, vacuum pipe - 5.44" horizontal, 2.25" vertical

SDB/SDD: Steel dimension (curved) - 7.0" horizontal, 2.375" vertical, vacuum pipe (curved) - 6" horizontal, 2.125" vertical

PMAG: Steel dimension - 2.0" horizontal, 1.37" vertical, no vacuum pipe (Target Station components are in air)

The "steel dimension" that I provided in the earlier email was referring to the inner dimension of the dipole steel, which is very close to the outer dimension of the vacuum chamber. Here are the full outer dimensions of the magnet steel, assuming a horizontal orientation:

5D32: 23.25" horizontal x 13" vertical

MDC: 25.25" horizontal x 14.25" vertical

SBD/SDD: 42.25" horizontal x 28" vertical

PMAG: 12" horizontal x 12" vertical

Below I convert Jim's numbers in mm.

PMAG:

Inner steel dimension is 50.8 mm horizontal and 34.80 mm in vertical plane.

5D32:

Horizontal: Steel 130.175 mm inner, 590.55 mm outer; vacuum is 123.825 mm

Vertical: Steel 104.775 mm inner, 330.2 mm outer, 98.425 mm vacuum

TBD

Figure 9: G4BL model for a 5D32 dipole

SDB/SDD

Horizontal: Steel 177.80 mm inner, 1073.15 outer, 152.40 mm vacuum

Vertical: Steel 60.325 mm inner, 711.2 mm outer, 53.975 mm vacuum

MDC

Horizontal: Steel 144.52 mm inner, 641.35 mm outer, 138.17 mm vacuum

Vertical: Steel 60.96 mm inner, 361.95 mm outer, 57.15 mm vacuum

LMDC:

Same but rotated 90 degrees to generate bending in vertical plane

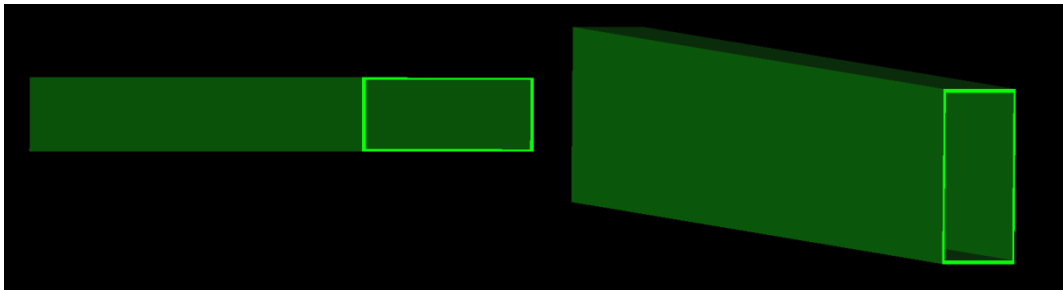
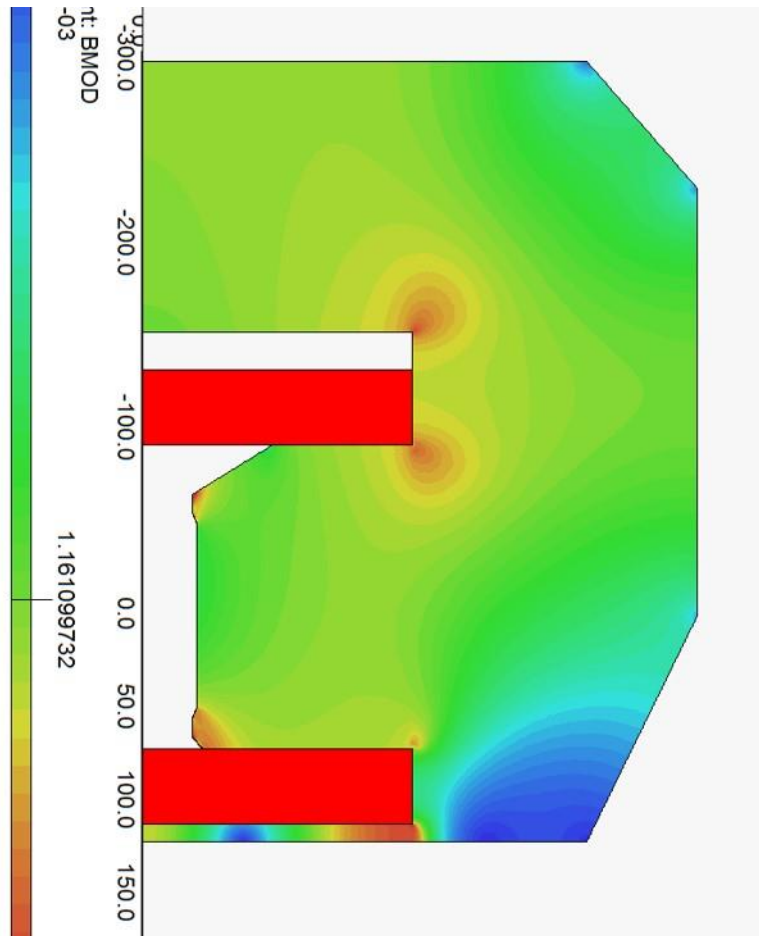


Figure 10: MDC dipole at two different orientations. Only vacuum and inner steel is shown

CMAG and Septum

The CMAG inner horizontal dimension is 51 mm and outer horizontal dimension is 600 mm, the inner vertical dimension is 200 mm and outer vertical dimension is 410 mm. Please note that the aperture isn't centered in the vertical aperture.



The Pulsed Septum has an inner horizontal dimension of 47mm and an outer horizontal dimension of 200 mm and a vertical inner dimension of 86 mm and an outer vertical dimension of 200mm. Again, this magnet is not symmetrical and it has curvature in the bend plane.

References:

[1] Design Report Tevatron 1 Project, FERMILAB-DESIGN-1984-01